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For New York and its Vicinity:

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IN A BURST OF TIN MUSIC THE "6" DROPS OFF THE CALENDAR,

Police Seize Horns Blown in Front of Trinity and the Chimes Get a Henring for a Block or Two-Steam Whistles Join in the Clamor at the Stroke of Midnight,

Father Knickerbocker gave the recular Manhattan welcome to the New Year. The welcome was cordial and noisy and boisterous, and when it was over the New Year felt glad. If the demonstration was largely of welcome and little of parting, the Old Year made no complaint.

Wherever there was a tin horn, and a pair of lungs to blow it, there was a noise. Of course the biggest crowd and the most horns and the greatest volume of noise were at the lower end of the island, for there are the chimes of Trinity. wing a custom old almost as the church itself, the chimes rang out the cradle song of the New Year and tolled the requiem of the

Probably 20,000 people from New York, from Brooklyn, and from Jersey; from States Island and from different parts of the State, got as near Trinity Church as possible. It is duty with some old New Yorkers, but with more young New Yorkers, to be in this crowd. The young ones have the traditions of their families to maintain, Besides, if they are young enough, it is pleasant to hear the chimes at midnight once a year and walk up-or down-Broadway afterward, and home. The function is just one of Cupid's many ambushes-blm whom every tradition nourishes and every custom finds larking places for. From Fulton street to Bowling een Broadway was choke full from 11 o'clock until an hour after midnight. The side streets on either side of Broadway, from Cortlandt street to Heaver street, were full, too, of people who couldn't find moving room or standing room along the main thoroughfare. It was possible for the cable cars to move slowly up to 11:30 o'clock. After that, until twenty minutes after midnight, the cars were unable to move south from Liberty street or north from Heaver street. When the cars were able to move, two men, in addition to the conductor and gripman, were put on the front and rear platforms to warn the people off the tracks.

The police arrangements for taking care of the crowd were in charge of Acting Inspector O'Keefe, assisted by Cant. Westervelt of the Church street station and Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Silp station. Capt. Grant was responsible for the preservation of order from Beaver streets west of Broadway. To do this the regular men and the reserves, fifty men in all, were pressed into service. Capt. Westerveit looked after Broadway along the west side and intersecting streets. He had 100 men under him.

In former years the orders of the police have on either side of Broadway, from Cortlandt

velt looked after Broadway along the west size and intersecting streets. He had 100 men under him.

In former years the orders of the police have been to gobble up all the horns in sight which they saw in actual blast. Last night the order went out that the horn tooters were not to be molested, save those directly in front of the church. Any horn that was in the least noisy there was to be suppressed, and if the owner offered the slightest objection to the suppression he was to be suppressed also.

Nobody minded being pulled and pummelled and jostled about. Nobody minded having a dozen horns blown in his cars at the same time. Nobody minded having his corns and chilbhains stepped on and spoiled. Not even the women and girls minded having their hats turned awry and feathers crushed, because everybody else was suffering or being entertained in the same manner. That is part of the programme.

Many of the young men and maidens, reaching Rector street, turned down there in pairs to sit on the coping that runs along the south side of Trinity Churchyard and looked at the tombstones and each other. Young persons, in pairs, lined both aides of this street.

At 11:30 of look Mr. A. Meislahn, away up in stones and each other. Young persons, in pairs, lined both sides of this street. At 11:30 o'clock Mr. A. Melslahn, away up in the belfry tower, beran playing the

actused him of missing connections. So no-body who goes to Trinity and waits long enough misses the parting of the years. It couldn't be mistaken last night because there were the steam whistles with which the East River shrieked at the North River and the North River roared a reply at just 12 Mid. The chimes were said to be playing Home, Sweet Home" at that instant, and no doubt they were. The instant, and no doubt they were. The amazing din was the home, sweet home signal, and the crowd was soon dispersing. The fathers in Israel turned away, perhaps not to come again, and the girls and boys departed, perhaps not to come again either; or perhaps every year until they are gray, as their fathers did before them.

them.

The order to seize horns blown in front of Trinity did not say what disposition should be made of the contraliant exticles. The popular method among the patrolmen was to pass them along te the condemnen and Sergeants, who by halfpast 12 looked extremely tinny. Captain the series of the condemnent of the condem

In Hariem men and women and boys and girls In Hariem men and women and boys and girls turned out early in the evening and let loose their enthusiasm through tin horns and by twirling big rattles, and when midnight came the factories of which there are hundreds around 125th street, turned on their steam whistles in a wild, long-prolonged, and deafening saluto to the year that is expected to revive business activity. The tremendous roar of noise equalled anything down town, and in the enthusiasm of the girls possibly surpassed it. Nearly played twenty airs.

It is to be noted to the credit of the Harlem-tes that the music of the bells could be heard, all noise was practically hushed until the end of each air. Then horns, rattles, cheers, pistol thots and shouting broke loose again. But the growd invariably quieted when the chimes wegan a new air.

TO PROMOTE BIMETALLISM. ienator Wolcott Going to Europe with the

Endorsement of Mckinley. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. - Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado left Washington to-night for New ork and will sail on Saturday for Europe. He ill be absent about two months, engaged in an effort to persuade European Governments to con-sent to take part in another monetary conference in the interest of international bimetallism. Mr. Volcott goes with the knowledge and good will President-elect McKinley and the members of the committee appointed by the Republican nate caucus on Mr. Welcott's motion to conider a bill providing for the creation of a monstary conference to consider the best means of omoting the cause of bimetallism. The Colado Senator talked on the subject very freely ith the President-elect on Tuesday, and made detailed report of the two hours' conversation

with the President-elect on Tuesday, and made a detailed report of the two hours' conversation to the Senate committee yesterday.

Mr. Wolcott does not go to Europe in official apacity, but on his own responsibility, with the endorsement, however, of the President-elect and his Republican colleagues in the length of the plank of the President cleat as sincerely in favor of carrying out the letter and spirit of the plank of the St. Louis platform recarding internstional bimetallism, and he is authorized to lay the views of the President-elect, and the Senate Republicans before the European statesmen, in the hope of persuading them to appoint delegates to the prospective conference. A prominent Republican sound-money Senater said to-day that Mr. Wolcott will probably succeed in his mission, but that there is not the slightest hope of any valuable result from such a conference, any more than from those of the past.

The Senators who have been interested with Mr. Wolcott in organizing the plan to promote which he goes to Europe, are annoyed that the details should have reached the public, and they fear that the advance annoncement of Mr. Wolcott's mission may tend to embarrass him in promoting it. The information seems to have been given out by the President-elect. Mr. Wolcott has been in Europe two or three times ince he became a Senator, and has been for a long time in constant correspondence with several of the most prominent bimetallists abroad.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., resterday

TRUMPET OVERTURE TO '97. ALGOPHOLE FOR LIQUOR DEALERS. So a Decision of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn Is Interpreted.

Me - Lagan

Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell of Brooklyn asked Justice Osborne of the Supreme Court to enjoin John Flynn of 137 Carlton ave nue from trafficking in liquors, on the ground that, holding a United States license to sell liquors in not less than five gallons at a time, he sold to one person three gallons of whiskey and three gallons of wine. This the Commissioner held was a violation of the Raines law. Justice Osborne denied the motion, holding that the sale of six gallons at one time, three of one kind and three of another kind of liquer, was not trafficking in quantities less than five gailons,

It is said the proceedings were brought in order to get a decision so as to amend the statute. Commissioner Michell subsequently anid:
"I should think, if this opinion holds, that the

law in this direction should be changed, as it gives all wholecale dealers the privilege of selling in any number of small quantities so long as the whole amount sold at one time is five galions or over. Wholesale dealers who do not sell liquor by the glass, or who do not sell in less than five-gallon packages, now do business under a United States licence only, and do not pay any tax to the State. But it was the accepted theory of the Raines law that if they sold in less quantities than five gallons in a single packages they should take out a storekeeper's certificate, which costs in Brooklyn \$400." Charles M. Stafford, counsel for the Long

Island Bottlers' Union, said: "The decision of Justice Oaborne furnishes an enormous loophole for the liquor traffic and there is no limit, apparently, as to how far it may be interpreted by the wholesale dealers."

JOSEPH B. MICULLAGH A SUICIDE The Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Dem

ocrat Jumps from a Window. Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31,-Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, was found dead on the pavement in the rear of his rest dence, 3837 West Pine Boulevard, at 6:30

o'clock this morning.

He had evidently jumped from the window of his bedroom on the third floor of the house some time between midnight and daybreak and dashed his brains out on the stone flagging of the yard.

At 6:30 o'clock this morning one of the stable boys employed by Mrs. Manien, a sister-in-law with whom Mr. McCullagh lived, found the body. The skull was battered in. Mr. McCullagh was attired in his night clothing.

Mr. McCullagh had been confined to his room since Nov. 10 with acute asthma, complicated since Nov. 10 with acute asthma, complicated with nervous depression, as a result of his arduous labors in the recent election. Dr. C. H. Hughes, his physician, said this morning:

"Mr. McCullagh was tired of living and killed himself. He gave no premonition of suicide during his illness. I saw him for a little while last evening. He said he felt sleepy, and gave me to understand he wanted me to leave him alone. His intellect was all right. He suffered from profound nervous exhaustion, complicated with a recurring kidney trouble. The late campaign undermined his health. No writings were found in Mr. McCullagh's room explaining his act or leaving lastructions for the arrangement of his affairs after death."

Joseph H. McCullagh was born in Dublin, Ireland, in November, 1842, and when but 11 years of age came to this country on a sailing shin, working his passage "before the mast." Arriving in New York in 1853, he was apprenticed to learn the printing business in the office of the Kristian Adocate as a reporter.

In 1859, he came to St. Louis and entered the office of the Kristian Adocate as a reporter.

In 1859 he began work as a reporter on the Musouri Democrat. When the war began he acted as correspondent for that paper. In 1869, he became editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, and this work as a reporter on the Australian. Later he acted as Washington correspondent for that paper. In 180, went to Chleago and took charge of the Republican of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and subsequently, in 1870, went to Chleago and took charge of the Republican of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and subsequently, in 1870, went to Chleago and took charge of the Republican out of existence, and Mr. McCullagh assumed editorial management of the Missouri Democrat of St. Louis. The paper was later consolidated with the Globe, and Mr. McCullagh continued in charge of the Globe, and Mr. McCullagh continued in charge of the acted. He never married. with nervous depression, as a result of his ardu-

BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

George B. Wilkins, Vice-President of the

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31.-G. B. Wilkins Vice-President of the Commercial Bank of Seima, which failed for half a million dollars yesterday, committed suicide in the Enisconal church at Selma at 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Wilkins was 35 years old, and leaves

wife and two children. Mr. Wilkins was Treasurer of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, was Treasurer of his home parish, and of local chapters of the Odd Fellows and other societies

After the announcement of the failure of the bank he did not return to his home. His family, supposing that the bank's affairs detained him, felt no alarm until midnight, when a party of friends set out to search for him. ing, when some one suggested that the church

ing, when some one suggested that the church be visited. Wilkins being a devoted church member, it was surmised that in his desperation and chagrin he might turn to his church for consolation.

One of the windows was pushed up and a match was struck, when Wilkins was seen kneeling near the chancel. Hefore the unfortunate man's friends could approach him he had placed a distol to his head and killed himself. Wilkins's accounts with the bank are believed to be all right.

All the down-town bank Presidents All the down-town bank Presidents who taiked yesterday about the fallurs the day before of the Commercial Bank of Selma said that the President of the bank, R. M. Nelson, who is well known in New York, was "a very joily fellow," Nelson attended every meeting of the American Bankers' Association, of which he was President in 1891. He made friends in this way, and within the last five years had secured leans from a number of New York bankers which have not yet matured. All told, these loans amount to a little over \$000,000. It was admitted at the National City Bank that Nelson's bank owed it \$100,000. This is a very small amount of money when the great surplus of the City Bank is taken into consideration.

Nothing was known in New York as to the reason why George B. Wilkins, Vice-Fresident of the bank, committed suicide yesterday morning.

PREFERRED DEATH TO ARREST, W. G. Park Kills Himself-He Was 57,000

Short in His Accounts. DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.-W. G. Park, who represented the Havemeyers in this city, shot and instantly killed himself in his office here this evening.

He was short \$7,000 in his accounts, the money being spent, it is alleged, in betting on the election of C. A. Towne, Congressman from this district. Mr. Towne was defeated. The shortage was discovered several weeks ago but was not pushed until to-day, when the

ago but was not pushed until to-day, when the Western manager for the Havemeyers arrived in town. Mr. Park said he would settle the shortage if he was not arrested, but to this the Western manager and his lawyer would not consent. Park has relatives in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Milwaukee, and was well known throughout the Northwest. His life was insored for \$36,000. Ite leaves a widow and one child.

CONFICT LABOR AT CROW HILL Over 1,000 Pentientlary Inmates Affected

The law forbidding convict labor which com petes with honest toil goes into effect to-day, There are 1,040 convicts in the Kings county penilentiary, and the new law will compel a The Steamer Warwick Ashore, despatch from St. John, N. B., resterday rnoon, says that the British steamer Wark, from Glasgow for St. John, is ashore on Yellow Muir Ledges. Grand Manan, is vessel must be in a bad condition, as word received to-night that the crew had been sed on Seal Cove. She has a large cargo for ohn as well as Montreal and Toronto, and els more than sufficient now waiting in the should be house for her total, out on her return trip. change in the work of most of them. Warden

WEYLER'S LATEST PLANS.

HE WILL LEAVE A FORCE IN PINAR DEL RIO TO HUNT PATRIOTS,

Most of His Troops Will Go to the Provlaces of Havans, Matauxas, and Sants Clara, and the Moron Trocha Will Be

Strengthened - Mr. Money to Cuba HAVANA, Dec. 31 .- Mr. H. D. Money, a memper of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives, who is now here studying the Cuban question. declines to make any statement regarding his proposed method of inquiry into the insurgent side of the question. It is hardly believed proba ble that he will be able to obtain a safe conduct

hat will allow him to reach the insurgent lines The correspondent of the Liberal of Madrid has had an interview with Gen. Weyler at the latter's camp near Candelaria. When asked if he would issue a decree de

claring that the Province of Pinar del Rio had been pacified, Gen. Weyler said he would not adopt such a measure. He added that his modesty and prudence counseiled him to only dictate measures for the organization of the forces remaining in the

province to pursue bandits.

It was his intention to send two-thirds of his forces to the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, and to strengthen the central trocha, which extends from Jucare to Moron. He would also order the concentration in the cities and towns of all the residents in he Province of Havana, as he had done in Pinar del Rio.

Regarding the sugar crop Gen. Weyler said e would decide according to circumstances whether or not to allow the planters to grind.

CARRYING ARMS TO CUBA.

Complications Likely to Arise if the Danntless and Commodore Are Allowed to Hall. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-Embarrassing com plications are anticipated if the steamer Dauntess sails for Cuban ports carrying a cargo of firearms, unless special permission is given her to do so by the Spanish Consul at the port of clearance. Several of the great European powers have stringent laws on this subject, and the mportation of arms is strictly prohibited, except where special permission has previously een received. Spain is one of these countries and France and England are two others. The same law is, or was until recently, in force in

Russia. In official circles the opinion prevails that any attempt on the part of the planters to enter the Cuban port of Nuevitas without permission to unload her cargo of arms will result in the libelling of the vessel by the Spanish Government and the confiscation of her cargo. It is authoritatively announced that no Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul will give this permission. On several occasions since the Cuban in surrection began, arms have been shipped from the United States to Cuba with the permission of the Spanish authorities, but in each instance it was known to whom they were consigned and the purpose to which they would be applied. Where the consignees were American planters or others who needed the arms to protect their property no objection was made to the shipment. On the contrary, the Spanish Government gave every facility for their prompt delivery. In the present case it is not known to whom the arms are consigned, or to

whom they will be delivered, or for what purpose they are sent to Nuevitas, and hence, following the usual cantom in such matters but the letter and spirit of the Spanish law will be strictly enforced.

Mr. Dupny de Lome called at the State Department at noon to-day and had a short interview with Secretary Oiner. He declined on leaving to state the object of his call, merely remacking that it was diplomatic day, and it was customary for members of the corps to see the Secretary. There is no improbability in the assumption that his visit was made principally for the purpose of protesting to Secretary Oiner against any permission being granted by this Government for the Danniless to carry a cargo of arms to any Cuban port. The refusal is desired principally for the purpose of avoiding the international complications which must inevitably ensue if it should be granted.

"The department has heard nothing regard-

international compinations which must havitably ensue if it should be granted.

"The department has heard nothing regarding the movements of either the Pauntiess or
the Commodore," said Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Tressury to-day. "I have noth gratis of the Tressury to-day. "I have noth gratay," he continued, "regarding the report that
the Spanish consular officials must vise the
clearances. When the officers of the vessel and
owners of the cargo comply with the laws of the
United States the Collector will grant the clearance. The vise of the consular officers is a matter of Spanish regulation to govern the vessel's
right to enter Spanish ports. The master and
consignors must arrange that with the proper
officials or take their chances of having entrance refused. It is something with which
this Government has nothing to do."

SRAT OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT The Rev. J. Dias Offers to Conduct a United

States Agent There with Safety. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.-The Rev. J. Diaz, the Baptist musionary who was imprisoned in More lastle by Gen. Weyler, but secured his release through the influence of Hoke Smith, is in this city to-day with a commission signed, sealed, and delivered by President Cisneros of the Cuban Republic. Its meaning he thus explains: "These letters reached my address in New York, but as I was moving swiftly over the country fulfilling engagements they were forwarded

York, but as I was moving awittly over the country fulfilling engagements they were forwarded from place to place until they overtook me in San Antonio. Tex. I propose to put a stop to the talk about Cuba having no government and that government having no residence.

"I hereby declare my readiness to personally conduct any agent President Cleveland may designate straight to the seat of Cuban Government in Cubitas into the presence of President Cleneros. This I will undertake to do not only with assured safety to the agent, but with the same case and speed with which he could go to Havana. Our Government only asks that that agent examine the facts as to the authority exercised and the extent of territory controlled. We challenge a comparison as to results between such personal investigation as made on behalf of the Spaniards by Consul-General Lee will find himself blocked on the outskirts of Havana unless backed up by an army of men, while the agent at Cubitas will find the whole island open to him except the spots occupied by Spanish forts."

WEYLER CONDEMNED.

Madrid Newspapers Say Ho Has Accou pitshed Very Little in Cuba, MADRID, Dec. 31.-The Imparcial and the Heraldo to-day published articles condemning the military administration in Cuba and pointing out that despite his oft-repeated promise Captain-General Weyler has practically accom-Captain-General Weyler has practically accom-plished very little in the direction of suppressing the insurrection. Both papers demanded that Gen. Weyler he recalled and that Gen. Azcar-rags, Minister of War, be appointed in his place. The articles caused a great sensation in the city, and the Government, fearing trouble would follow, ordered that the issues of both napers he selzed. papers be selzed.

The Gagata Oficial publishes a number of decrees regarding the administrative and other reforms to be put into effect in Porto Rico. A preamble, written by Prime Minister Canovas del Castille, dealing with the colonial policy of Spain, will accompany the decrees.

THE CUBAN LEADER,

A Letter Which Gomez Is Said to Have Written to Gen. Martinez Campos. MADRID, Dec. 31.-A mild sensation has been created here by the publication of a letter writ ten by Maximo Gomez, the Cuban insurgent teader, to Gen. Martinez Campos, dated fou days prior to the date on which the latter was replaced by Gen. Weyler in the office of Cap-tain-General of Cubs, offering to establish peach in Cubs provided that acceptable terms could be agreed upon. Gen. Martinez Campos, being on the eve of his retirement, turned the letter over to Gen. Weyler.

A Complete Guide to Greater New The Brookign Eagle Almanac for 1897 contains information about every important interest in the Great Metropolis. Colored maps. Over 800 pages. Price 25 cents. For sais everywhere.—Adv.

REFORMS FOR PORTO RICO. They Are to Be Applied to Cuba When the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31,-At the meeting today of the Spanish Ministry at Madrid, as cabled to the Spanish legation in this city, the Queen Regent presiding, the reforms for Porto Rico, which have been in centemplation for some weeks, were agreed upon. These reforms must be submitted to the Cortes for its approval when it meets next spring; but the Ministry decided that the new measures would prove an acceptable New Year's gift to the Porto Ricans, and it was thought advisable to announce them at once. They will go into effect

immediately. When the rebellion in Cuba is further subdued an enlargement of these reforms will, it is understood, be given to that taland. It is claimed by those who are able to speak intelligently regarding the matter that these reforms will be entirely satisfactory to the home will be entirely satisfactory to the home rulers in Cuba, as showing the liberal spirit in which it is purposed to deal with the island. Reforms of a similar character, it is maintained, were prepared for both islands nearly two years ago, but their promulgation was delayed on account of the insurrection which almost immediately followed, and which the Spanish Ministry assers was begun in order that they might not be applied.

Speaking to-night of the action of the Spanish Ministry, Mr. Dupty de Lome said:

"The reform law was voted by the Cortes in February, 1895. It was accepted then unanimously by the Autonomist party. Among the voters were such conspicuous Autonomists as Montror, Giberga, Labra, Ferry, and Fernando Gonzales, all Cubans. The leaders of the Autonomist party of Porto Rico have been a long time in Madrid this winter, and the royal decree meets entirely with their approval. The restrictions on the appointment of counsellors are not against the people, but are a restriction of the powers of the Government. Nearly all the counsellors appointed by the Crown are to be taken from people who received votes from the electors or have been prominent in the business community or are among the principal tarpayers. Enrique Varons, the member of the New York Junta, and even people now in the field, could be appointed counsellor by the Crown and, of course, elected." rulers in Cuba, as showing the libera

elected."

The object of the reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico is to transfer to the "Consejo de Administracion" of each island powers which hitherto have been attributions of the Government officials and exercised in Madrid.

Mannin, Dec. 31.—The decrees appoint Feb. 11 as the date for holding municipal elections in Porto Rico, and April 14 as the date for the election of members of the Provincial Councils. trip any vessel in the American navy except the Minneapolis, which steams a trifle more han 28 knots an hour. The new vessels will

FERDINAND WARD WANTS HIS SON Another Attempt to Get the Lad from His

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31,-In the Superio Court to-day Judge Frederick B. Hall issued a writ of habeas corpus to Otto Kelsey of Geneses, N. Y., the New York guardian of Clarence Ward, the 13-year-old son of Ferdinand Ward of Grant & Ward fame, calling upon Frederick D. Green of Thompson to produce the body of young Ward before the court on Jan. 12, and show cause why he should not be sur-

rendered from his custody.

This is a new move of Ferdinand Ward to obtain the custody of his son. When Mrs. Ward, the boy's mother, died, her property, amounting to about \$60,000, was left to her son Clarence, the father not being mentioned in the will. Frederick D. Green of Thompson was appointed guardian for the lad by a Connecticut Judge of Probate, and has had the custody of the youth

Probate, and has had the custody of the youth since.

On several occasions Ferdinand Ward has made efforts to obtain the custody and control of his son. He attempted unsuccessfully to get the boy away from his uncle in Thompson, and at one time a close watch was kept upon young Ward for fear his father should steal him. Unsuccessfull in his fifters to obtain control of his son in Connecticat, We despited to the Probate Coart in the season of the coart of the place was appointed guardian of the boy. The question to be determined by the court at the hearing on Jan. 12 is which guardian, Kelsey or Green, is entitled to the custody of young Ward and to have charge of his property.

A BEREFT THIRD FINGER,

Actress Pokes It at a Shark-Ring Falls

An actress asked to see Dr. Bean at the Aquarium yesterday, and as he was busy saw Mr. seeing Dr. Bean, and was at last permitted to. She said that a ring had slipped off her finger into the tank while she was pointing at a fish. She insisted that the water in the tank should be drawn off and the insides of the fishes explored if necessary.

Dr. Bean told her to point out to Mr. Sampso tast where she had lost the ring, which she did They asked her to come back again at 4 o'clock After the crowd had gone the tank was dredged very carefully under the personal supervision of Mr. Sampson and Dr. Bean. The ring was

of Mr. Sampson and Dr. Bean. The ring was not found, neither did the astress reappear. Then they recollected that they had forgotten to get her name.

Mr. Sampson said last night that the tank will be dredged again this morning. The fish will not be sacrificed, however. In the tank are two dogfish ta species of small shark), a number of weakfish and horseshees, besides several other fish.

ber of weaklish and horseshees, besides several other fish.

The missing name of the actress was promptly and kindly supplied to the newspapers by a friend of hers, with the information that the ring had some diamonds and a large pear! In it, cost \$800, and was worth "simust double" that amount, because of tender associations connected with it. Also, the poor girl has been ill lately, and lost fiesh, so that the ring slipped off her finger. The finger was the third finger of the left hand, and everybody knows what interesting associations go with a ring on that finger. It may be added that the actress is even now suffering with a cold.

MARRIED IN JAIL,

Miss Altee Walsh Will Not Believe Her Lover Is a Highway Robber.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 31 .- Miss Alice Walsh a pretty young blonde of New York, found her lover, Michael Gurray, in the Riverhead jail this afternoon, and soon afterward the two were married. Gurray, who had been engaged to her, was employed in Kings Park. A short time ago Frank Geiger was assaulted and robbed there. Gurray and a companion were arrested, and Justice Ramsom committed the pair to the Riverhead jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Gurray then gave his name as Mike Flood; he now says the alias was given by him to avoid bringing his sweetheart and his family into disgrace. In some way Miss Walsh received word of her lover's imprisonment, and received word of her lover's imprisonment, and to-day, the day which some time ago was sarreed upon for their marriage, she journeyed to Riverhead, accompanied by another young woman.

She pleaded with Gurray, the Warden, and the Sheriff that her marriage should not be postponed. "To-day is my wedding day, and the marriage must not be nostponed," she said, Gurray appealed to his sweetboart not to bring herself into disgrace. The girl persisted, however, and the Rev. Father Creighton or St. John's Church was sent for. The reception room in the Court House was thrown open for the occasion. Warden Kafford brought Gur ay from his cell and the ceremony was perform d.

Gurray is about 24 years of age and is said to be of respectable parentage. The bride said after the ceremony: "I don't believe Mike is guilty, and when the Grand Jury sits in March he will be discharged."

Spanish Reports of Pighting in Cuba HAVANA. Dec. 31 .- Reports have been received here that on Dec. 14 the Spanish gunboat Vasco Nunez Balboa fired upon an insurgent strenghold at Maravi, near Baracoa, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents replied to the attack and a rapid exchange of cannonading ensued, but the insurgent batteries were finally silenced. The gunboat received slight damage to her hull, boats, and
rigging from the enemy's shots and had two
gunners injured.

Col. Cirujelia expresses his belief that the Insurgent Gen. Silverio Sanchez was killed in the
battle recently fought at Caro Riosa.

Official reports give details of two succunters
between the troops and parties of insurgents in
the Province of Matanzas, in which the insurgents were defeated and dispersed with the
loss of seventeen killed and many wounded.

The troops had five men wounded. teries were finally silenced. The gunboat re-

Straight in the Bull's Eye !

TWO CRUISERS FOR JAPAN.

CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH AMERI-CAN FIRMS YESTERDAY. The Cramps to Butld One, the Union Iron

Works the Other-They Will Be of Amer

lean Steel and Are to Have a Speed of 22 1-2 Knots-To Cost \$1,500,000 Each. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Twenty-four months rom this date the rapidly-growing Japanese navy will be increased by the addition of two wift cruisers of American build. The contracts were signed to-day at the Japanese legaion by Minister Hoshi, representing the Japnese Government, and by Messrs Henry Scott of San Prancisco and Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, representing the Union Iron Works and the Cramps ship yard, respectively, Shortly after the termination of the Chino-Japan war, when it became known that Japan urposed building a large navy, the two Amerian firms sent agents to Tokio to secure a part of the work. Their efforts were for a time unsuccessful, but they were ably seconded by the egation at Washington, particularly by its naval attaches, and by the further fact that after a careful investigation of the great European and American navies, the Japanese Government satisfied itself that the Americans had reached the perfection of naval machinery and that our engines and boilers were superior to those of other nations. These favoring influences resulted to-day in the signing of contracts for two second-class protected cruisers, one to be built at San Francisco and the other at Philadelphia, both to be completed in two years. The two vessels will cost \$3,000,000 in round numbers, and represent the latest and best type of marine architecture. Each will have a dis placement of 4,760 tons, or 260 tons more than the Chicago, which was one of the original quartet of steel vessels that marked the renalssance of the new navy. Their length over all will be 374 feet, with a breadth of 48 feet, an extreme depth of 30 feet and a draft of 17 feet and 9 inches. In point of speed they will out-

raction faster than the Columbia, the sister ship to the Minneapolis.

They will be constructed with longitudinal and transverse bulk heads, divided into compartments, an armored conning tower, and the engine andibotler rooms will be protected underneath by a double bottom. Their main battery will consist of two 8-inch guns, one in the forecastle and the other in the poon, with a secondary battery of ten 13-centimetre gune; twelve 12-pounders, six 214-pounders. The 12-centimetre guns and the 12-pounders will have a broadside fire. Their offensive qualities will be completed by the adiltion of five torpedo tubes.

make 2216 knots under forced draft, which is

The vessels will be built of the best quality of American steel and represent the newer types of American construction. The engines will be triple-expansion, with cylindrical boilers. In the arrangement of the crews' quarters and the galleys they will differ somewhat from American-built ships and made to conform more to the Japanese idea of utility and comfort. Some of the guns will be manufactured in Engiand, and the remainder in the imperial yards of Japan. The steering gear can be worked by electricity or by hand as may be desired.

A similar contract will be given to an English ship-building firm, with a view to testing the relative merits of American and English shill. If the two vessels in question prove satisfactory, they will, it is believed, point the way to future contracts for American butters.

It was contracts for American butters.

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It was contracts for American butters was treaduring the past year have proved an instructive object lesson to the Japanese Government, as showing the capabilities of the Americans in the art of ship building. The Olympia, a superb protected cruiser of nearly 6,000 tons displacement and carrying a battery of four 8-inch and ten 5-inch rapid-dring guns, was sent to the China station a year ago, where her fine sea going qualities won for her self, and incidentally for her builders, unstitud praise, and added materially in satisfying the Japanese that the Americans are building today the best ships in the world.

It is an interesting circumstance that the contracts made to-day are the first that Japan has given to any outside nation since the the Japanese idea of utility and comfort. Some

contracts made to any outside nation since the Chinese war. Frior to this event contracts were placed in England for several small cruisers, but none have since been made there, although as previously stated, a sister ship to the two American vessels will now be built in that construction. that country.

POLICEMAN HURT BY A HORSE CAR. Throws Under the Horse Car by a Cable Car tu Broadway.

While Policeman Cochrane of the West Thirtieth street squad was at Twenty-seventh street and Broadway yesterday afternoon a cable car in charge of Henry Grew went south and a green line car went north. Cochrane en-deavored to stop the Broadway car, but before Grew was able to control the grip Cochrane was struck by the car and knocked under the wheels

Four policemen and several passers by who had witnessed the accident hurried to the midhad witnessed the accident hurried to the mid-die of the street, and, lifting the car bodily from the tracks, policed the injured policeman from under it. Cochrane was placed in a cab and taken to his home on West Thirty-sixth street, where it was discovered that he was auffering from a broken shoulder blade, a gash in the forehead, a number of scalp wounds, and in-ternal injuries.

Grew was arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Court. He was held without ball to await the result of Cochrane's injuries.

John Smith, 35 years ald, of 26 Jane street, was knocked down by a Third avenus cable car at Twenty-fifth street last evening. He sus-tained several scalp wounds. He was taken to Hellevue Hospital.

RURRYING DYNAMOS TO NEWARK. Many of Its Streets Still Dark as the Re-

suit of Tuesday Night's Fire. Newark is still much in the dark as a resul of the fire in the Electric Light and Power Company's big station on Tuesday night. The company worked manfully on Wednesday, and had \$21 are lights going on Wednesday night. As many more were lit up last night, and it is thought that all of the street lamps, numbering nearly 1,700, will be working by Monday night. Two ehipments of dynamos arrived yesterday. A train load from Cleveland, O., consisting of eighteen big generators, reached Newark over the Erie vesterday moraing three hours ahead of time. These generators were ready at the Brush Electric Light Works, and were awaiting orders. The order to ship them at once was sent as soon as it was assured that the fire would destroy all the dynamos in the building. The railroad companies gave the special freight a clear track and sent the train through en fast time. Four other generators were hurried through from Pittsfield, Mass., in a similar way, and they arrived in Nowark at noon vestering. Another train is on the way from Fort Wayne. These machines will be set up in various places where powerful boilers are idie, and will supply Newark until the power house of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, which has been idle for some time, supplied 126 lights last night. A train load from Cleveland, O., consisting of

DIDN'T GET HIS BONDS BACK.

Thompson Thought They Were Worthless PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 31.-Before Justice Strout to-day was heard the case of Thompson against Mason to recover about \$50,000. It is alleged that Thompson borrowed the money of Mason on bonds as collateral. Thompson con-Mason on bonds as collateral. Thompson considered the bonds worthless, but they proved worth the face value and more through legislation in Congress, which, it is claimed, Mason influenced. Thompson says he paid the loan, but did not get the bonds back, and now he sues Mason.

All York county has taken sides and discussed the matter for twenty years. Mason is the financial king of the "Ossinee Valley" and President of the Limerick Bank.

The Hot Springs of Arkaneas.

Owned by the United States Government. Winter climate mild and sunny. Artington. Avenue, Fullman, Waukesha and other hotels always open. Hotel Eastman opens Jan. 26. Illustrated pamphlets and full information furnished by W. E. Hoyt, Sul Broadway, New York. Call or write.—Adu.

BISHOP AND MAYOR FORBID. Tree Planters and Depety Socials Fall to Get Incorporated.

Thirty-four applications for incorporation were handed down unsigned by Justice McLean of the Supreme Court yesterday. They were the remnants of a great batch of applications he had before him, most of which had been withdrawn on rulings he had made in other cases and on rulings made by Mr. Justice Fish. One of them was for the Chauncey M. Depew Social Circle, and the application bore the copy

of a letter sent to the proposed incorporators by Mr. Depew on Oct. 3, 1893, which ran as fol-"I am in receipt of yours of Oct. 26. in which you say you have organized a social and literary club of young workingmen for social and lite rary improvement, and named it after me. If

my name can belp young men who are organizing for such a purpose as you state it affords me very great pleasure to permit its use The Tree Planting Association of the city of New York was also blighted. Its purpose was to "promote and encourage planting and the protection of trees in the city of New York and to otherwise render the city more attractive." This incorporation was asked for by Henry C. Potter, William C. Whitney, William L. Strong. Walton H. Lewis, E. Ellery Anderson, D. Willia James, L. K. Wilmerding, R. G. Dun, Edward

Cooper, and William Man. Justice MacLean said subsequently that the applicants had not complied with the law in different particulars, which he could not recall in each case.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE DISSOLVED, Protest in Berlin Against the Law For-

bidding Dealings in Futures, BEHLIN, Dec. 31 .- The boerse here was greatly excited by the voluntary dissolution of the Produce Exchange as a protest against the new law forbidding dealings in futures, which goes into effect to-morrow. A meeting was held today by the members of the various boerses to consider the question of dissolving the exchanges and conducting business without any

formal external organization. The meeting was held at the Stock Exchange. and upon motion of one of the members an adtournment was taken, and those present proseeded to the Produce Exchange and expressed their sympathy with the grain dealers. The latter have directed their committee to take the proper steps to insure the prosperous development of the grain market.

Telegrams were received from Vienna, Hamburg, Stettin, and Budapest congratulating the Exchange upon its action. Several other exchanges in different parts of Germany dissolved

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD HURT. White Hunting His Horse Fell on Him and He Was Long Unconscious.

London, Dec, 31.-While Lord William Beresford, the husband of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hamersley of New York, was hunting yesterday, his horse fell while taking a fence at Dorking, Surrey, and rolled upon him, cutting a deep gash in his forehead, and, it is said, breaking several of his ribs. He remained unconscious for a number

of hours after the fall. After regaining consciousness Lord William expressed a desire to get to his home at Deepdene as soon as possible, lest his wife, who is on the eve of acconchement, should be worried tors, though his condition is much more favorable than it was when he was taken home.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY. It Is Said Italy Will Be the First Nation to

Declare Its Approval. LONDON, Dec. 31 .- The Chrontele's Rome correspondent telegraphs that it is rumored that the powers generally will give adherence to the arbitration protocol between the United States and Great Britain. Italy, it is added, will be the

first nation to signify its official approval.

Dr. Gaccarelli Has Discovered It and London, Dec. 81 .- The Standard publishes despatch from Rome saying that Dr. Gaccarell! has discovered the germ of yellow fever and hopes to show how to combat the disease.

KILLED THREE PERSONS AT SUPPER Boarder Flanagan Shot His Landiady, Her Husband, and a Fellow Boarder.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.-Tom Flanagan, parpenter, killed three persons to-night near Decatur in three seconds. Flanaran boarded with G. W. Allen and wife, an old couple, who lived in Dekalb county, just beyond the city

limite. The Allens were both over 70 years old. They had five boarders in all. At 7 o'clock to-night all but Flanagan sat down to supper in their

dining room. Flanagan was in an adjoining room. He had been drinking, but the family did not know that he was drunk. He was called two or three times, and finally he appeared at the door leading from his room into he dining room and without a word began firing a pistol at the people seated at the table. His first shot struck Mrs. Allen and she fell over dead. The next shot hit the busband and he dropped to the floor.

Just as Miss Ruth Slack rose a bullet struck her in the head and she fell dead. The others ran out, followed by the remaining bullets in Flanagan's pistol.

CLERK MURPHY DISMISSED.

and He Was Held to Blame. Collector Kilbreth dismissed Chief Clerk Thomas F. Murphy of the Civil Service Burean from the customs service yesterday. A week ago the Collector suspended Murphy on the charge that he had allowed the questions of the Civil Service Bureau in the Custom House to leak to candidates for promotion, as well as to aspirants for appointment to the service. Collector Kilbreth summoned Murphy before him, and, after the inquiry, recommended his removal to Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary concurred yesterday, and the axe fell as aforesaid.

Thief Dropped His Cont When He Ran Away A Man It Didn't Fit Locked Up. Mrs. Emma Furlong, while bargaining with a banana peddler in her flat on the top floor at 207 East 115th street yesterday afternoon, drew a \$20 bill out of her purse. The peddier grabbed it, knocked Mrs. Furlong down, and ran down stairs, upsetting Mrs. Furlong's baby on the

way.

He dropped his coat as he ran, and Mrs. Fur-long went out with her husband, a fireman on Truck 1, to find him. She identified Edward O'Ricley of 2200 Third avenue asher assailant. He was locked up, although the coat did not fit

Natural Exemies.

Shortly after 4 o'clock resterday afternoon a cable car, proceeding lelsurely up Park row. hit a delivery wagon. The driver of the wagon invited the gripman to step off his car and fight for the Park row championship. The gripman refused and started his car along. The other driver picked up his seat and threw it at the gripman. It grazed the gripman's head, in-flicting a slight-scalp wound. The driver jumped from his wagon and disappeared. The grip-man after having his head bandaged took his car along, and the crowd dispersed in disap-pointment.

The Brooklyn Engls Almanac for 1897 covers the entire Greater New York district with col-ored maps and street directories. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents.—Adx.

GEN. M'LEWEE REMOVED.

· PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOV. MORION SUMMARILY DIS-MISSES HIM FROM HIS STAFF.

Whereupon "Mr." McLewes Oness Itte Mouth and Speaks-Says That the Last State Camp Was One Gigantic Jag, and the Hendquarters Tents Were Barrooms, and That Many Laws Have Been Broken by Gen. McAlpin and Bis Staff-Things the Law Required Him to Report He Reported, and Was Dismissed Without a Hearing After 25 Years' Bervice.

ALBANY, Dec. 31 .- Gov. Morton's last day in office was marked this morning by the issuance of an order summarily removing from his staff Inspector-General Frederick C. McLewee, whose commission would have expired at midnight. This action was induced by the nature of Gen. McLewee's annual report, printed in the newspapers this morning, and by the circumstances in which it was made public. In this report Gen. McLewes criticised severely the acts of the other members of the staff, hitting especially at Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin, and reflecting by implication on Gov. Morton himself in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard.

Gov. Morton was incensed when he read abstracts of the report in the newspapers this morning, and as soon as he reached the Execu-tive Chamber at the Capitol he sent for Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin, who had just returned from New York, and discussed the matter with him for some time. He learned that Gen. McLewce's report had been made public in advance of its transmission to headquarters, although regulations require that the report of staff officers be sent to the Adjutant-General, to be transmitted by him to the Governor either in whole or as a part of his own report. Gov. Morton also talked with Commissary-General Henry T. Noyes and with Major Burbank, U.S. A., who is detailed to represent the War Department at the headquarters of the National Guard of the State. Gov. Morton expressed his intention of removing Gen. McLewee at once, and his proposed action was concurred in by the military men with whom he talked.

The specific charges against Gen. McLewee were that he was guilty of insubordination for criticising his superior officers, his powers of in-spection and criticism being limited to his inferiors in rank; that he had violated the regulations in making the report public in advance of its transmission to headquarters and that he had also violated the regulations that a report criticising any officer in the service shall be deemed confidential. The possibility of subjecting Gen. McLewes

to trial by court-martial was considered, but it was deemed inadvisable, owing to the fact that his term was about to expire, and prompt action was desired.

Shortly after noon, after considering the matter for about two hours, Gov. Morton signed the following order:

ALRANY, Dec. S1, 1896. ALRANY, Dec. St, 189d.

GENERAL CREENS NO. I.S.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick C. Mol.ewec. Inspector-General
Blate of New York, holding office during my pleasure,
is hereby removed from Conc. and Capt. E. N.
Hoffman, Thirtieth Separate Onc.

Inspector-General of the Sinte in his Norrow.

Governor and Commander in-Chief.

Capt. Hoffman, who was named to fill out the unexpired term of a few hours, is to be Inspector-General on the staff of Gov. Black. A peculiar feature of the affair was that Gov. Morton had arranged for the usual farewell dinner to the members of his staff to take place at the Fort Orange Club to-night, and Gen. McLewee had signified his intention some time ago of being present. There was some apprehension that he might not learn of his removal until he had left New York to como here, but a' few minutes after the order had been promulgated a letter from Gen. McLewee was found among the Governor's mail. It was mailed last night and expressed Gen. McLewee's regrets that he would not be able to attend the dinner, owing to a severe sore throat, Gen. McLewes enclosed a physician's certificate as to his condition as good faith. Inspector-General Hoffman, who was on his way here to attend the inauguration of Gov. Black to-morrow, was notified of his appointment upon his arrival and took Gen. McLewee's seat at Gov. Morton's banquet to-

night, There has been little love lost between Gen. McAlpin and Gen. McLewee since they have been in office. Gen. McLewee was a candidate for the place of Adjutant-General, and it is said he never became entirely reconciled to Gen. McAlpin's appointment. It was recalled to-day by officers of the National Guard that as soon as Gen. McLewee took office he launched out in criticism of the existing state of affairs, and of some of the acts of his fellow members of the staff. In March, 1895, three months after his appointment, the relations between him and Gen. McAlpin were asstrained that he was on the point of resigning. This quarrel in the Governor's military family so early in his administration was staved off, however, for the time being. It was also recalled by the same persons that when Gen. McLewee wrote his report last year it was understood to contain some very caustic criticisms. It was sent to Gen. McAlpin in regular course, and when it was subsequently made public and transmitted to the Legislature it was found to be a good deal milder in tone than had been expected. It was suggested today that Gen. McLewee's course in making his latest report public ahead of time was due to an aversion to having it gone over by Gen. McAlpin with a blue pencit.

The more recent contest between Gen. Mc-McAlpin's appointment. It was recalled to-day

latest report public ahead of time was due to an aversion to having it gone over by Gen. McAlpin with a blue pencil.

The more recent contest between Gen. McLewee and Gen. McAlpin for appointment to the place of Adjutant-General on Ger. Black's staff was also recalled. Gen. McLewee thought that he was entitled to promotion, and as his duties brought him in with memoers of the National Guard to a greater extent than any other member of the staff, he had an excellent opportunity to work his boom. Almost before anyone else realized what was going on, Gen. McLewee turned up with the endorsement of nearly 80 per cent. of the National Guard. Gen. McAlpin, who was fired with an ambilion to succeed himself, went to work upon the Republican leaders of the State, with the result that his boom killed off that of Gen. McLewee, and Gov.elset Black announced that he had selected C. W. Tillinghast of Troy for his chief of staff. None of these things tended to increase the cordiality of the relations between the two officers, and it was said today that Gen. McLewee's removal was the upshot of the long contest.

The criticisms included in Gen. McLewee's resport, upon which the charge of insubordination was based, refer directly to Gen. McLewee's report.

Lewee's removal was the upshot of the long contest.

The criticisms included in Gen, McLewee's report, upon which the charge of insubordination was based, refer directly to Gen. McAlpin, although not mentioning him by name. The Adjutant-General's department is criticised for permitting the use of armories for other than military purposes, for permitting certain regiments to diseard the State service uniform and for failing to appoint boards of survey before relieving officers from responsibility for public property. Gen. McLewee also said:

"Violations of the regulations on the part of officers in matters of uniform and equipment are common, and this extends to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, who should, above all others, set an example in this respect. It is not alone that gill stripes on the riding trousers are unauthorized, but lack of uniformity in drees is common on occasions of public ceremony, which has a tendency to make the Governor's staff the subject of unifavorable comment and ridioule."

There is also a slap at Gen. McAlpin because of his habit of wearing medals. Gen. McAlpin did not receive Gen. McLewee's report until 3 oclock this affernoon, and he declined to discuss the criticisma contained in it. In regard to Gen. McLewee's dismissal he said:

"The regulations require that a report of a subordinate officer should be filed with his chief, whose property it.is. This was not done by Gen. McLewee. He gave the report out himself in New York, and took pains to point out to the newspaper men the superior officers signate whom his revengeful thrusts were aimed. The regulations also say that a report containing criticisms of chiegers of the Guard shall be confidential. Here there was also a violation by Gen. McLewee, He has also violated the regulations in many other particulars. His main violation, however, was his disregard of that principal article of war which prohibits a subordinate officer from criticising a superior officer. The Gavernor, as Commander-in-Chief, took the most appropriate sec